

ern District of California filed libels against 364 cartons at St. Louis, Mo., 6,788 cartons at Columbus, Ohio, 1,564 cartons at Toledo, Ohio, and 728 cartons at San Francisco, Calif., each carton containing 6 ampuls of vitamin K. It was alleged that the article had been shipped on or about November 8, 1944, from Woodworth, Wis., by the U. S. Standard Products Co. The article was labeled in part: (Ampul) "1 cc size Ampul Vitamin K Water Soluble (Synthetic) Ampullae Menadioni, 3.8 mg. (Equiv. 2 mg. Menadione)."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as menadione sodium bisulfite injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard, which requires that menadione sodium bisulfite injection shall contain an amount of menadione equivalent to not less than 47 percent of the labeled amount of menadione sodium bisulfite, whereas the article contained menadione in amounts varying from 38 percent to 44 percent of the labeled amount.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "1 cc size Ampul \* \* \* Ampullae Menadioni \* \* \* 3.8 mg. (Equiv. 2 Mg. Menadione)," was false and misleading since the article contained, in each 1-cc. ampul, menadione sodium bisulfite in amounts varying from 2.73 milligrams to 3.15 milligrams, or menadione in amounts varying from 1.45 milligrams to 1.66 milligrams.

Between February 10 and March 31, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and a portion of the product was ordered delivered to a charitable organization and the remainder was ordered destroyed.

**1518. Adulteration of cramp bark. U. S. v. 4 Bags, 3 Full Barrels, and 1 Partly Filled Barrel of Cramp Bark. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15079. Sample Nos. 93713-F, 6301-H.)**

On January 22, 1945, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against the above-mentioned quantities of cramp bark at Brooklyn, N. Y. It was alleged in the libel that 11 bags containing a total of 820 pounds of the article, labeled, in part, "Cramp Bark True N. F.," had been shipped on or about November 4, 1944, by the St. Louis Commission Co., from St. Louis, Mo.; that thereafter the article in 7 of the bags was ground up and placed in 3 full barrels and 1 partly filled barrel labeled, in part, "Granulated Cramp Bark True N. F. For Manufacturer's Use"; and that the labels on the remaining 4 bags of unground material were changed by stamping the word "Non-Official" over the initials "N. F."

Examination of samples of the ground and unground material showed that the article did not consist of cramp bark but consisted of the bark of a species of maple, such as *Acer Spicatum*.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that another substance had been substituted for it.

On March 12, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1519. Adulteration of dandelion roots. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Dandelion Roots. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15139. Sample No. 5945-H.)**

On February 6, 1945, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 50 bags containing approximately 2,955 pounds of dandelion roots at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 2, 1945, from New York, N. Y., by the Kachurin Drug Co.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard, which requires that vegetable drugs are to be as free as practicable from molds, insects, or other animal life and animal excreta and shall show no evidence of deterioration, since it was contaminated with mold and rot, had been eaten by insects, and was also contaminated with insect excreta.

On April 2, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1520. Adulteration of senna siftings. U. S. v. 1 Bale of Senna Siftings. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14909. Sample No. 90644-F.)**

On or about January 9, 1945, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 1 bale containing approximately 370 pounds of senna siftings at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped

on or about May 1, 1944, by S. B. Penick & Co., Lyndhurst, N. J. The article was labeled in part: "Crude Drugs."

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article contained substantial amounts of dead insects, insect larvae, cast skins of insects, insect fragments, and insect excreta.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be senna (senna siftings), a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not substantially free from insects, extraneous animal material, or animal excreta.

On February 28, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1521. Adulteration and misbranding of water for injection. U. S. v. 850 Ampuls of Water for Injection. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14874. Sample Nos. 82086-F, 82895-F.)**

On December 29, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 850 20-cc. ampuls of water for injection at Long Island City, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 27, 1944, by Sharp and Dohme, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was contaminated with living mold.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its labels, "Sterile," was false and misleading.

On March 5, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1522. Adulteration of triple distilled water. U. S. v. 1,900 Ampuls of Triple Distilled Water. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15120. Sample No. 12901-H.)**

On February 7, 1945, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana filed a libel against 1,900 ampuls of triple distilled water at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 18, 1944, by the Torigian Laboratories, Inc., from Queens Village, N. Y.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as water for injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it failed to meet the requirement of the pyrogen test described in the Pharmacopoeia.

On March 31, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1523. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive strips. U. S. v. 18 Dozen Cartons of Adhesive Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15147. Sample No. 6312-H.)**

On February 7, 1945, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 18 dozen cartons of adhesive strips at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 26 and November 8, 1944, by the Hampton Manufacturing Co., Carlstadt, N. J. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Cross Adhesive Strips \* \* \* Sterilized."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be adhesive absorbent gauze (adhesive absorbent compress), a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not sterile but was contaminated with spore-bearing aerobic bacteria, and its difference in purity from the standard was not plainly stated on the label.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Sterilized," was false and misleading as applied to an article which was not sterile but was contaminated with viable bacteria.

On March 12, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1524. Adulteration of adhesive strips. U. S. v. 79½ Gross of Adhesive Strips. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold. (F. D. C. No. 15122. Sample No. 63662-F.)**

On January 30, 1945, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 79½ gross of adhesive strips at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 1, 1944, by the Ross